

AFFAIRS OF THE RAILWAYS.

Freight Traffic Healthy in Volume.

The train records show that the tonnage carried last week averaged well with that of former years in the corresponding period. As compared with the exhibit of the week ending Sept. 15, the car movement exceeded that of 1,422 loaded cars, which is certainly a gratifying increase. Going back to the corresponding week, 1887, it will be noticed that 256 fewer loaded cars were handled at Indianapolis last week than in 1887, but dropping back to 1886, there was an increase this year of 235 cars, and back to 1885, an increase this year of 199 cars. From this statement it will be seen that the tonnage moving is fully up to the September average. East-bound there was an increased movement of oats and corn, and the shipments of lumber are much heavier, and quite a sprinkling of cotton is moving eastward. Shipments of live stock are still below the usual average of this season of the year, which is due wholly to the light crops last year. Cattle were disposed of last fall which would have been kept over until this year and fattened had crops been abundant. The tonnage of freight moving westward was heavier last week than in the week preceding. Shipments of dry goods are large, and manufacturers are getting their prices adjusted to the higher rates to the Pacific coast. According to the shipments of furniture, desks, lounges, etc., are heavy again. The tonnage of coal and coke form a very respectable part of the west-bound business. So far as railway supplies are concerned the shipments have not been so light as they were in the early part of the season. North-and-south-roads are doing an excellent business. Products of the North are moving southward, such as machinery and provisions, and the South is sending back to the North, especially Southern pine and cotton, and coming north freely, and promises in the near future to be still heavier. Local business is up to the usual September average, in fact, in some directions heavier than usual. In a local way there is a large movement of grain and Indiana cattle. Then our merchants are selling large bills of goods than usual, which is increasing the bound shipments. Below is given the number of cars received and forwarded at Indianapolis in the week ending Sept. 22, as compared with the corresponding weeks in 1887 and 1886:

Name of Road.	Loaded 1888.	Loaded 1887.	Loaded 1886.
N. & A. C. Air-line.....	352	301	214
L. & W. V.....	478	278	267
L. & W. V.....	631	649	496
L. & W. V.....	637	648	648
L. & W. V.....	511	519	612
L. & W. V.....	887	766	933
L. & W. V.....	904	882	882
L. & W. V.....	1,789	1,980	1,887
L. & W. V.....	1,832	2,160	1,899
L. & W. V.....	91	632	91
L. & W. V.....	1,562	1,637	1,663
L. & W. V.....	365	303	467
L. & W. V.....	1,022	1,103	1,103
L. & W. V.....	1,660	2,010	1,870
L. & W. V.....	2,251	2,306	2,538
Total.....	17,388	17,644	17,186
Empty Cars.....	4,600	5,111	5,202
Total movement.....	22,048	22,755	22,391

The Plan to Federalize All Railway Roads.
Eugene V. Debs, secretary and treasurer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, on Saturday last returned from Atlanta, where he has been attending the annual meeting of that body. In an interview published in the Terre Haute Gazette, of Saturday afternoon, he states regarding the proposed federation of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Firemen, Switchmen and Brakemen, that by the articles of federation they propose that a committee of three members from each of the four orders be appointed a board of arbitration to settle difficulties between the railroad corporations and employees, when such difficulties shall not have been settled either by the local lodge of the order having the trouble or by the grand officers of that order. That is the basis of federation. It is to be the highest court of appeals and their decision is to be final. If they consider that the order having the trouble has not enough basis for their complaint then that order will have to concede their demands. It takes a two-thirds vote of the board to settle a question. Should this board decide that the claims of the order have the difficulty were well based, they report it so and if it comes to a strike the order goes on and is expected to have the moral, rather than the active support of the other orders of the federation. The switchmen, in session at St. Louis, adopted the plan as above outlined, drawn up by the committee of engineers, who held their convention at Richmond, Va., in October, and the brakemen's convention will be held at Columbus, O., in October. At these meetings the question of going into the federation will be considered.

Personal, Local and State Notes.
Scotter's are working on the passenger train of one of the Lake Erie lines. The train is now some official changes on the Lake Erie & Western road, it is intimated, will be made in the near future.

Belts road engines, last week, handled 656 cars of live stock, against 714 cars of the corresponding week of 1887.

There were transferred over the Belt road, last week, 12,091 cars, an increase over the number handled in the preceding week of 724 cars.

The earnings of the Indianapolis, Decatur & Western road for September promise to exceed those of the corresponding month last year some \$10,000.

A test of an improved electric head-light for locomotives is to be made on one of the engines handling the night express on the Indianapolis, Decatur & Western.

Among conservative railroad officials there is considerable anxiety as to the effect of the recent rulings of the interstate commission on the business of the roads and their earnings.

Hereafter, according to the Evansville Courier of Sept. 14, entitled "Shoddy Schemers Squash," and would like to reply to it through the columns of your paper. In this article it says that shoddy is made from the clothes that cover the beggar's back. According to the views thus expressed we suppose that purple and fine linen is made from the clothes that cover the rich man's back. Now we desire to say that if the editor of this paper is as far from correct on all of his editorial matter as he is on this subject, we would advise him to refrain from thus exposing his ignorance and become more thoroughly informed on a topic that he does not understand. We want him to know that our business is as legitimate as his, and in reference to his remark about shoddy we would like to say that we do not consider the public with false information as he does on the tariff question and on shoddy. We sell our goods for what they are, and those who buy them are put through the usual process of shoddy is made from the best of woolen rags; both new and old. The rags first pass through the dusting process after which the seams are all cut out and the rags are passed through the second sorters' hands, where they are graded according to the color and fineness. They are then sent to the shoddy mill where they are put through the shoddy-making process, according to the grade of shoddy they are to be used for. Then they are steamed and oiled and put through the finishing process of shoddy. The shoddy is then packed in bales and sent to the shoddy-makers, who use it in the manufacture of shoddy. The shoddy-makers use more rags than we Americans, as they claim that they can obtain a better finish on goods when shoddy has been used. The clothes that come from the beggar's back, as the Courier claims, are used in the manufacture of shoddy and shoddy is used in the manufacture of shoddy. The editor, as well as all college students, who have a theoretical knowledge of free trade, are the ones who want everything "English, you know," and would not wear a suit of clothes of American manufacture. We claim that our goods are not raw material, as fully 25 to 30 per cent of the cost of their production is represented in labor. We have been in the business for the past twenty years and will not be driven out of business by a few shoddy-makers. We are not better, to-day, in some of shoddy, as that of Mr. Editor, or any of his workmen. If there is any shoddy in the world, it is in the shoddy of the Courier before they attempt to write on a subject that they evidently know little about, we would be glad to be happy to inform them.

Booros, Sept. 21, 1888.
Fuzzled About the Surplus.
To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal.
Some of us in this locality are greatly puzzled over a matter we would like to have explained. In the fall of 1884 Thomas A. Hendricks, whom Democrats at that time regarded as good authority, asserted that there was at that date enough surplus in the United States Treasury to give each man, woman and child in the country \$8. Computed on a basis of the population at that time this was about \$400,000,000. Roger C. Mills, who was also good authority, asserted that the surplus of the Treasury was \$100,000,000. Now the surplus is \$100,000,000. Add this to the \$400,000,000 of the Treasury, and the total is \$500,000,000. This leaves a deficit of \$700,000,000 for which the Democratic party, according to the statements of their leaders, is responsible to the country. Now what we wish to know is, what has become of the money?

GREENFIELD, Ind., Sept. 22.
Campaign in Vermont and New Jersey.
To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal.
My experience campaigning in Vermont, New Jersey and New York is a very pleasant one. At first the finely dressed audiences here, often profusely sprinkled with ladies, appalled me. In New England especially I was asked to be scholarly, eloquent and profound. But soon I discovered that plain, square talking—calling a spade a spade and a hoe a hoe—was far more effective. After the third speech I quit all the ad-libs, oratory, and find no sort of difficulty in raising a storm of cheers. The slightest mention of Harrison's name sets the people all a roar. Underneath the tariff issue I find a profound feeling for the South, and a feeling of sympathy for the South. The audience listen patiently and thoughtfully to tariff discussions, but when the speech turns to the tariff of the great Republic, the audience are all in a roar. The party, enthusiasm and passion reaches a white heat. "The bloody shirt" is in high esteem here. Eastern political audiences are easily managed. They are responsive to good points. Their balls, music, etc., are far superior to those of the West. The only disagreeable thing I have met with in the course of my tour is the attitude of the small farmers here in the great city, who bring their supercilious habits to bear upon a plain-dressed, unassuming Western man. But they are easily managed by ignoring them, and going straight to the head-quarters. Pleasant gentlemen like Senator Quay, William Cassius Goodloe, John S. Clarkson, not to speak of Colonel Dudley and John W. Barker, both of whom are here in political management, cannot be found.

I believe that both New Jersey and New York will go Republican—the former by a small and the latter by a crushing majority.

I have fifteen more appointments to fill, and then shall return to the dear old Hoosier State. After all, the political fight in Indiana is the best in the world. I read the Indianapolis Journal no Eastern paper that I have yet seen begins to compare with it in the vigor and force of its work. The New York Times, the Associated Press—more like it in management and ability than any of the Eastern papers, and the Times has an enormous circulation.

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 21, 1888.
The Business of Making "Shoddy."
To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal.
We wish to call your attention to an editorial which appeared in the Evansville Courier of Sept. 14, entitled "Shoddy Schemers Squash," and would like to reply to it through the columns of your paper. In this article it says that shoddy is made from the clothes that cover the beggar's back. According to the views thus expressed we suppose that purple and fine linen is made from the clothes that cover the rich man's back. Now we desire to say that if the editor of this paper is as far from correct on all of his editorial matter as he is on this subject, we would advise him to refrain from thus exposing his ignorance and become more thoroughly informed on a topic that he does not understand. We want him to know that our business is as legitimate as his, and in reference to his remark about shoddy we would like to say that we do not consider the public with false information as he does on the tariff question and on shoddy. We sell our goods for what they are, and those who buy them are put through the usual process of shoddy is made from the best of woolen rags; both new and old. The rags first pass through the dusting process after which the seams are all cut out and the rags are passed through the second sorters' hands, where they are graded according to the color and fineness. They are then sent to the shoddy mill where they are put through the shoddy-making process, according to the grade of shoddy they are to be used for. Then they are steamed and oiled and put through the finishing process of shoddy. The shoddy is then packed in bales and sent to the shoddy-makers, who use it in the manufacture of shoddy. The shoddy-makers use more rags than we Americans, as they claim that they can obtain a better finish on goods when shoddy has been used. The clothes that come from the beggar's back, as the Courier claims, are used in the manufacture of shoddy and shoddy is used in the manufacture of shoddy. The editor, as well as all college students, who have a theoretical knowledge of free trade, are the ones who want everything "English, you know," and would not wear a suit of clothes of American manufacture. We claim that our goods are not raw material, as fully 25 to 30 per cent of the cost of their production is represented in labor. We have been in the business for the past twenty years and will not be driven out of business by a few shoddy-makers. We are not better, to-day, in some of shoddy, as that of Mr. Editor, or any of his workmen. If there is any shoddy in the world, it is in the shoddy of the Courier before they attempt to write on a subject that they evidently know little about, we would be glad to be happy to inform them.

General Manager Bradley, of the Lake Erie & Western, who has been confined to his room much of late by an inflamed eye, is improving and hopes in a few days to be able to attend to his usual duties. The road is now largely looked after by Traffic Manager Parker since Manager Bradley has been absent from his office.

One ticket scaler, it is stated, will lose a couple of thousand dollars on excursion tickets he purchased recently, should the Vanderbilt and the Indianapolis & St. Louis roads continue their low rates to St. Louis until the 14th of next month, when the limit on a large per cent of the tickets sold at Western points to Grand Army of the Republic excursionists expires.

The Pennsylvania Company is making extensive improvements to its State-line division, which has been some time neglected of late years. A new bridge to cost \$21,000, over Crooked creek, is one of the improvements, and several other bridges will have been ordered. The company is now using some of its heavier power on this road, which necessitates the placing of bridges in the best condition.

Oliver Ferguson & Son, contractors, have been awarded the contract to build the Evansville & Richmond road. The part of the line situated south from Ellettsville, on the Evansville & Indianapolis road, via Bedford to Columbus, Ind., from Columbus to Evansville, Ind., and from Evansville to Richmond, Ind., is now being fully delivered. The contractors expect to have a large force of men at work within a few days. The D. J. Mackey syndicate is behind the enterprise.

A veteran railroader remarked, Saturday, when speaking of the disturbed condition in freight rates in Chicago, which, as well, effects the midland routes, that so long as the Canadian

MINOR CITY MATTERS.

To-Day's Doings.

ADJOURNED MEETING OF COUNCIL—Evening. REGULAR MEETING OF BOARD OF ALDERMEN—Evening.
REPUBLICAN MEETING—Tomlinson Hall, General George A. Sheridan, evening.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Thomas W. Keene as "Richard III."—P. F. Baker as "The Emigrant," afternoon and evening.
BATTLE OF ATLANTA CYCLOPAMA—Market street, between Illinois and Tennessee streets, day and evening.

Local News Notes.

Rooms at Brighton Beach which are said to have been used for gambling purposes were raided yesterday. Mammal Collins and Charles Becker, found there, were arrested. They were taken to the police station. Mr. R. Thomas has sued Mrs. M. M. Atkinson for an accounting of the bustle business, in which they were engaged, and Benjamin Atkinson for alleged interference with and injury to the bustle business.

William Whittaker, superintendent of the county bridges, while driving through an alley between Woodlawn and Pleasant avenues yesterday afternoon, was struck on the head with a brick, and he is seriously injured. He is lying in a hospital.

Industrial and Trade Notes.
Within the last sixty days three miles of new street have been opened on the West Side, graded and paved.
One of the ice-dealers employs a lady to keep his books and to make his collections. In the latter she is more successful than a man would be.

Clark & Osgood last week platted 175 lots on the West Side, and before it was recorded were sold and the erection of two houses commenced. The lots are now being sold.

The Indianapolis terra-cotta works last week received large orders for rods from Davenport, Ia., and St. Paul, Minn. The works have orders to keep them busy for several weeks.

Freight business the last few days has been remarkable. The increase is largely in furniture, desks and lounges of Indianapolis manufacturers. The Reliable Edge Tool Company is building up an extensive trade in the West. Last week it filled orders from four North-western States and from one of the Territories.

Over two hundred houses have been erected in Haughville and on the West Side since the last of May. The increase is largely in the number of houses erected. The last week it filled orders from four North-western States and from one of the Territories.

The first half of the fiscal year with E. C. Atkins & Co., saw manufacturers, has just closed. The first half of the fiscal year with E. C. Atkins & Co., saw manufacturers, has just closed. The first half of the fiscal year with E. C. Atkins & Co., saw manufacturers, has just closed.

The Sinker-Davis saw-mills South. Within the last few days the saw-mills have been running at full capacity. The saw-mills have been running at full capacity. The saw-mills have been running at full capacity.

The Indianapolis Sewing Machine Company is this fall shipping tools to seven different States. The Indianapolis Sewing Machine Company is this fall shipping tools to seven different States. The Indianapolis Sewing Machine Company is this fall shipping tools to seven different States.

Up to Saturday night the Van Camp Canning Company had shipped 100,000 dozen of cans and three-pound cans of peas, beans, corn and tomatoes, largely three-pound cans. The establishments of Henry & Co. and Polk & Co., can also be seen in the same line.

The Evans Lined-Oil Mill Company is pushing its mills to their fullest capacity, using 1,500 bushels of flaxseed per day. The new crop is slow in coming in, but the yield is good. The Evans Lined-Oil Mill Company is pushing its mills to their fullest capacity, using 1,500 bushels of flaxseed per day.

By the 10th of next month the Indianapolis Iron Works will have their new mill in Haughville, when Haughville Iron Works Co., the malleable iron-works, and the shops of the Indianapolis, Decatur & Western and of the Ohio, Indiana & Western roads will be furnished with the ventilator, fan and motor, manufactured by the Steel Pulley and Machine Company, is meeting with general favor. Already the company has received orders for the ventilator, fan and motor, manufactured by the Steel Pulley and Machine Company, is meeting with general favor.

A. A. Barnes, proprietor of the Udeli wooden-ware works, reports that the business is better. What little surplus of goods he had in the summer has been sold, and orders now are more than absorbing the production. An addition to the building of the small factory here in the great city, who bring their supercilious habits to bear upon a plain-dressed, unassuming Western man. But they are easily managed by ignoring them, and going straight to the head-quarters. Pleasant gentlemen like Senator Quay, William Cassius Goodloe, John S. Clarkson, not to speak of Colonel Dudley and John W. Barker, both of whom are here in political management, cannot be found.

The Indianapolis Turn-Table Company, of Indianapolis, has just issued a circular describing the different styles of turn-tables it manufactures. It gives a variety of useful information as to the strength of timber, iron and methods of measuring, and also the cost of the different styles of turn-tables it manufactures. It gives a variety of useful information as to the strength of timber, iron and methods of measuring, and also the cost of the different styles of turn-tables it manufactures.

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Mr. Charles Dicke, of Ohio, is sending a few days with his brother-in-law, Dr. Wilson, of the Surgical Institute.

The Indianapolis Independent Turnverein has secured a new instructor in the person of Mr. Ritter, of Berlin. Mr. Ritter reached the city from Germany last week and will enter upon his duties to-morrow. He was educated in the Central Turnverein of Berlin, and has been a turn teacher in several German cities.

This Week's Amusements.
A legitimate theatrical event of unusual interest will be the engagement of the tragedian Mr. Thomas W. Keene, which begins at the Grand Opera-house to-night. Mr. Keene is an actor whose work is full of force and intelligence, and the city is made of that his company is the best of the kind in the city. He is a native of England, and has been a turn teacher in several German cities.

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blood was gushing out, forming a pool where he stood. The son snatched the knife and then ran for assistance. Dr. R. F. Eiger was called, and, after examining the extent of the injury, had Manford removed to the City Hospital, where Dr. Hodges made another examination, and, finding that the jugular vein had been severed, Dr. Hodges thinks it is impossible for Manford to recover, although he may live for several days. The cause of the accident is due to a family quarrel. It is also stated that he was intoxicated at the time. Manford drove out yesterday morning, and on leaving home said he intended to drown himself. He was a soldier in the late war, and draws a pension.

BASE-BALL.
Scores of the Games Played Yesterday by the Clubs of the American Association.
BROOKLYN, 8; CINCINNATI, 4.
CINCINNATI, Sept. 23.—The wretched fielding of the Cincinnati last night to-day's game with the Brooklyn. They batted hard, but sharp fielding by the visitors cut off run-getting. The feature of the game was the second-base play of McPhee and Burdock. The attendance was over 7,000. After to-day's game John Corbhill, the great center-fielder of the Cincinnati club, was released to Brooklyn. The price paid for his release by President Byrne was \$3,500. For two seasons past Corbhill has been one of the best players in the American Association. As the local management thought he did not take interest in the success of the club it was decided to let him go. The Athletics also made a bid for his release, and as a slight difference in the price to be paid alone stood in the way of his transfer to Philadelphia, Corbhill left with the Brooklyn to play for the Athletics. He will be utilized in center field. Fennelly will also be disposed of in a few days, as there are now two clubs dicker for his release. President Stern has in view the best-hitting outfielder to take Corbhill's place. Score:
CINCINNATI. B. B. O. A. E. Brooklyn. B. B. O. A. E.
Nicol, 2 0 2 3 1 Puckney, 3 0 0 2 0
McPhee, 2 0 2 3 1 Burns, 0 0 2 2 0
Ridley, 1 0 3 7 0 Fouts, 2 2 2 0 0
Larkin, 1 0 2 0 1 Larkin, 1 1 3 3 0
Carpenter, 2 2 3 2 1 Orr, 1 0 0 3 0
Fennelly, 0 1 2 2 2 Peoples, 1 0 3 0 0
Rebeau, 1 0 1 2 0 Mark, 0 0 1 4 0
Keenan, 0 1 1 2 0 Burdock, 1 0 1 4 0
Smith, 0 0 1 0 1 Hughes, 1 1 0 6 1
Totals, 4 13 24 12 7 Totals, 8 9 27 12 3

Score by innings:
Cincinnati.....0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1-4
Brooklyn.....2 0 0 2 0 2 0 0-8
Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2; Cincinnati, 2. Two-base hits—Carpenter, 2; Burns, 1; Fennelly, 1; Fouts, 1; Larkin, 1; Orr, 1; Peoples, 1; Puckney, 1; Ridley, 1; Smith, 1; Starnes, 1; Totals, 13.
First base on balls—Smith, Fouts, O'Brien, Peoples, Puckney, Fennelly, Burdock. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 2; Brooklyn, 2. Struck out—Cincinnati, Fennelly, Keenan, Smith.

TWO GAMES AT LOUISVILLE.
LOUISVILLE, Sept. 23.—It was decided last night for Louisville to play off to-day the tie game of yesterday and also to play the scheduled game for to-day, giving both games for one admission. In consequence a crowd of 6,000 was present. In the first game, Stratton was very effective in the box for Louisville. Blair pitched the first two and the last three innings. Louisville was also better in fielding and batting. Blair knocked the ball over the left field fence on a bound and made a home run. Louisville won easily. In the second, Hecker pitched for Louisville and was no match for Mattmore. Hecker was the visitors' added bunched hits. Louisville made several costly errors, the most serious being Raymond's wild throw into the seats. Score of the second game:
LOUISVILLE. B. B. O. A. E. Louisville. B. B. O. A. E.
Welch, 1 1 1 0 0 Collins, 2 0 0 2 0
Storley, 1 1 1 0 0 Weaver, 0 1 1 0 0
Hess, 1 1 1 0 0 Weaver, 0 1 1 0 0
Larkin, 1 0 1 2 2 O'Brien, 1 1 1 1 0
Bauer, 2 1 1 2 2 Brown, 1 1 3 1 1
Hess, 1 1 1 0 0 Collins, 2 0 0 2 0
Toward, 1 0 1 1 1 Cook, 0 0 5 1 0
Mattmore, 1 2 2 0 0 Raymond, 5 0 1 5 1
Seward, 0 1 0 1 0 O'Brien, 0 0 2 3 2
Totals, 6 9 27 16 6 Totals, 4 7 24 15 4

Score by innings:
Louisville.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-6
Brooklyn.....2 0 0 2 0 2 0 0-8
Earned runs—Louisville, 2; Brooklyn, 2. Two-base hits—Carpenter, 2; Burns, 1; Fennelly, 1; Fouts, 1; Larkin, 1; Orr, 1; Peoples, 1; Puckney, 1; Ridley, 1; Smith, 1; Starnes, 1; Totals, 13.
First base on balls—Smith, Fouts, O'Brien, Peoples, Puckney, Fennelly, Burdock. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 2; Brooklyn, 2. Struck out—Cincinnati, Fennelly, Keenan, Smith.

General Observations.
INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 23.
Station. Bar. Ther. R. H. Wind. Weather. Precip.
7 A. M. 30.25 56 82 Neat Clear.....
8 A. M. 30.20 58 82 Neat Clear.....
9 A. M. 30.19 64 72 Neat Clear.....
Maximum thermometer, 71; minimum thermometer, 52.
Following is a comparative statement of the condition of temperature and precipitation on Sept. 23, 1888:
Normal.....Tem. 60.00 Precip. 0.00
Mean.....Tem. 60.00 Precip. 0.00
Departure from normal.....—4.00 —0.00
TUNN, JOHN C., 62 N. Illinois st.
Total excess or deficiency since Jan. 1—6.69 —3.95

Local Weather Report.
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Following is a comparative statement of the condition of temperature and precipitation on Sept. 23, 1888:
Normal.....Tem. 60.00 Precip. 0.00
Mean.....Tem. 60.00 Precip. 0.00
Departure from normal.....—4.00 —0.00
TUNN, JOHN C., 62 N. Illinois st.
Total excess or deficiency since Jan. 1—6.69 —3.95

General Observations.
INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 23.
Station. Bar. Ther. R. H. Wind. Weather. Precip.
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8 A. M. 30.20 58 82 Neat Clear.....
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